

**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday, **WILL BE SOLD** the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

**Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.** Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,**

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14.

**FRESH FRUIT.**

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

**Just Published,**

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street.

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body :

by the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

**NEW ALMANAC. COTTON & STEWART, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR ALMANAC, For 1810.**

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

**GERMAN ALMANCS, For 1810.**

For sale the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Charles Stale & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

A. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

**MILITARY LANDS. FOR SALE,**

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a general family, together with all the outhouses, apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms on application to Mr. JAMES DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises;

E. Dulin.

**For Sale or Freight.**

The Ship **JOHN ANDREW,** A staunch vessel, two years old, burthen 225 tons, and may be ready to receive a cargo early the next week. Apply to Capt. Nicholls or

Faxon, Metcalf, and Co.

Who offer for sale, her cargo,

CONSISTING OF

Coarse LIVERPOOL SALT.

Jan. 1.

colw.

**Just Received,**

AND FOR SALE BY

**CHARLES I. CATLETT,**

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee. 20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

**LANDING**

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrafon and Fowle,

30 tons Plaster Paris 20 barrels New-England Rum 100 kegs Salmon

4 chests Hyson Tea 30 coils Grass Rope

5000 yards Tow Cloth 33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

**IN STORE,**

30,000 weight Green Coffee

25 hogheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.

50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each

100 bolts Ravens Duck

100 reams Writing Paper.

30 barrels Tanners Oil

3 casks Sperma Oil

4 pipes 4th proof Alicante Brandy

4 puncheons Jamaica Rum

200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef

50 barrels Prime Pork

150 boxes Brown Soap

6 casks Timothy Seed

50 boxes Cod Fish

50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate

10 barrels Salmon

20,000 lbs Soal Leather

30 packages Shoes different qualities.

33 casks Bellona Gunpowder

1 case German Checks.

**WANTED,**

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

**The Subscriber**

Has received the following articles : New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality

Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin

London Particular Madeira

Sherry

Lisbon

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong, &

Bohea

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.

Salt Petre, double refined

Spanish Flotant Indigo

Copperas of the 1st quality

Fresh Nutmegs

Pimento and black Pepper,

Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits

Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

**TO RENT;**

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov 3.

**For Freight or Charter,**

The Barque **George William,** Burthen 160 tons, STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine

40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.

The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

**Joseph H. Mandeville,**

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

30000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality

1000 New England do. do.

300 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackerel

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hhd. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hhd. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

2 hhd. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and

Hyson Skin,

Madaira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and

Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hhd. and bbl.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbl.

Martique Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon, Figblue.

Molasses in hhd. Spanish Flotant Indigo,

Spanish Cigars, Butter,

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dip, Candles,

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles.

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hhd. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 30.

**BUTTER.**

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good ship

plug order

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

**JAMES BACON**

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispense of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2.

colw.

**Liverpool Coal for Sale,**

On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris,

laying at Conway's wharf.

Apply to

James Patton.

Dec. 27.

**FOR FREIGHT.**

The launch, fast sailing

Schooner

**General Johnston,**

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen

L. Davis, master. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

Alexander Sangster,

At Sangster and Sangster's, will attend to

MY BUSINESS when I am absent, or at any

time.

Joseph Janney.

1 root 8.

**T O R E N T.**

MERCHANTS WARE, with the middle

Store in front, and the Warehouse on U-

Union-street, next door north of Messrs. Vow-

ell's. Possession given 17th March.

ALSO,

The SAIL LOFT, formerly occupied by

Mr. Sanford, connected with one fronting on

Union street. They will be rented together

or separate. The advantage of the situation

for constant and transient custom, is too ob-

vious to require description.

FOR SALE,

That substantial well finished Brick Build-

ing adjoining the post office, on King street.

It has spacious dry cellars and every conve-

nience for carrying on the wholesale and re-

tail business, and the accommodation of a

genteel family.

Immediate possession given, and a liberal

credit.

J. Swift.

January 4.

**The Subscriber**

Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock,

on Saturday the 20th day of Jan. on the

premises,

The House and Lot on King-street,

Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Savage, re-

serving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a

free passage at all times from & to the twenty

feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from

the house now occupied by Mr. R. Gray,

and the buildings back of said house.

The terms of sale, one half cash, for the

other half a note with a good endorser, pay-

able in ninety days from the day of sale, and

negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria

Stephen Cooke.

January 3

**ROSE HILL FOR SALE.**

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved

SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in

wood. No land is better adapted to the use of

Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valuable



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

**CONGRESS.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 19.

**DEBATE**

**ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION**

*Approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis Pickens.*

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSETT in the chair—

Mr. EMMOTT said he rose with reluctance to address the committee as the lateness of the hour and the discussion which had taken place led him to believe that gentlemen would not willingly attend to the detail which he had to wade through, but as he found no person ready to take the floor, he would not occupy the time of the committee in submitting to them his view of the subject.

Sir, (said he) the resolution on your table calls upon us to give our assent to two propositions. First, that Mr. Jackson has in his correspondence with Mr. Smith insulted the government, by insinuating that the executive had a knowledge that the arrangement entered into with Mr. Erskine was without authority on his part; and secondly, that in refusing to receive any further communications from the English minister in consequence of this insult, the executive has manifested a just regard to the character and interests of the American people. Now I can agree to neither of these propositions, inasmuch as I have not been able to discover the insult, and as I do not believe that the interest of the people has been consulted in the measure.

In making this declaration, I know I subject myself (not here I hope) to the imputation of being a British apologist and partizan, and of taking a part against the government of my country. But if the president has his duty to perform, I also as a representative have mine; and although I might have remained silent if his friends had not called up this subject; yet when I am thus pressed for an opinion it is my duty to give it fairly, and I will do it. It is not I trust necessary in order to evince my respect for the government to appropriate every executive measure, or to join with the administration in its plans and views. Our present chief magistrate will doubtless recollect the time when he did not deem a love of country and a due regard to its government incompatible with a marked disapprobation of executive measures and an earnest opposition to the views of the persons in power. In all this there is nothing to blame when the opposition proceeds from good motives. I am not in the habit, sir, of making professions, but I will on this occasion say, that I have not a drop of blood running in my veins that is not purely American, and that I have not a wish but for the happiness, the prosperity, and the honor of my country and the preservation of its government.

As to the insult, said by Mr. Smith, in his letter of the 8th of Nov. to consist in the use of language on the part of Mr. Jackson "implying a knowledge in this government that the instructions of his predecessor did not authorize the arrangement formed by him." Had such language been used in the commencement of the correspondence, it does not appear to me to follow that it would have been an insult, for it can be no offence for our government to enter into a provisional arrangement with a resident minister who has not full power. Nay, had Mr. Erskine shown his instructions of the 33d of January in extenso, declaring them to be the daily instructions received by him from his government, and had the terms held out by them been negatived by our executive, as they certainly ought; it would have been competent for the minister to receive and negotiate on other propositions more just in themselves and to send the result to his government for its acceptance. Indeed this is the view which Mr. Smith himself appears to have taken of the subject. In his letter of the 1st

and 8th of Nov. he intimates that Mr. Jackson's first letter contained the implication, as he speaks of the repetition of a language conveying the idea that our executive had a knowledge that the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was without authority, and in both letters the offence is placed in the repetition after the declaration that there was no such knowledge. The same course is adopted by the resolutions, as they omit all mention of Mr. Jackson's first letter and find the insult in expressions, in the letters of the 23d of Oct. and 4th of Nov. It is not therefore strictly necessary to examine the first letter, but as it has in the debate of this day been much dwelt on by gentlemen who are in favor of the resolutions, I shall claim your attention while in a brief manner I analyze the entire correspondence.

[Mr. Emmott's speech to be continued.]

From the Boston Gazette.

**THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF MR. MADISON UNVEILED.**

**NO. II.**

*Mr. Madison's character before he was elected President.*

BEFORE we endeavor to display to our readers one of the deepest, and most extraordinary political negotiations which our annals have recorded, a negotiation which establishes beyond a doubt a determination either to quarrel with Great-Britain or to prevent a peace with her on any terms; it will be useful to consider whether we had a right to expect such conduct in Mr. Madison: whether it comports with, or is opposed to former views of his character. This is extremely important both to him, and to us in forming a correct judgment of his measures: For if Mr. Madison has heretofore manifested an impartial and unbiased disposition towards the great belligerents; if he has discovered a sincere wish to preserve a good understanding with Great Britain, and a proper spirit of indignation at the injuries of France, it would require pretty strong evidence before we could believe him capable of forming so deliberate a plan to force the former into an open rupture. If on the other hand, his late conduct shall appear to be perfectly consistent with the former history of his life; if a state of ill humor and ill will towards Great Britain shall appear to have been the prevailing temperament of his mind, and especially if it shall turn out that he has acquired his influence with his own party chiefly by fostering such prejudices, surely it will not be deemed uncharitable to consider the unwearied pains which have been taken to produce an irreconcilable rupture, as resulting from a fixed and premeditated plan.

Mr. Madison came into Congress in the year 1778—Our open alliance with France had just then taken place—The views, the ambitious and interested views which led the cabinet of Versailles to adopt our cause and which were so frankly acknowledged in Mr. Genet's instructions, were even at that early period discovered by the delegates from the eastern states. It was soon perceived that our independence was one of the last objects which entered into the policy of France. A separation from Great-Britain accompanied by such weakness on our part as should render us dependent on herself was the extent of her good will towards us.

It would astonish those who are ignorant of the intriguing policy of France to be informed, what was the fact, that this ally, so full of professions, moved every wheel in the political machine to prevent our growth, and to check our solid independence.—To this end, she early fomented a party in Congress—to this end she even intrigued with our common enemy.—To this end she endeavored to diminish our territorial claims.—To this end she opposed the cession of the Fisheries to us.—To this end in short she insisted that even our Independence should not be a sine qua non of a treaty. But the most extraordinary part of this history is, that men could be found in our own councils ready to co-operate in the French views. It is however a fact, that there existed in Congress a Gallican and an Anti-Gallican interest—that the New England delegates were without an exception of the latter description, and that Mr. Madison and a formidable party belonged to the former. We do not mean to intimate actual corruption, to which it is believed he was always superior, but strong prepossessions. It is a fact that our ministers were instructed to follow the advice of *Mons. De Vergennes* in relation to a peace; that it was even debated whether the subsidies should be made an indispensable condition—and that an attempt was made to secure Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay, for the

honorable peace which in spite of French intrigues they had effected.

Thus early and deeply seated in the marrow, were Mr. Madison's Gallick prejudices, and it surely cannot excite surprise that a man who in 1779 and 1780 could pause between the interests of the United States and the wishes of France should in 1808 and 1809 glide over, nay almost gloss over the unexampled outrages of the same nation.

"With France, (says this guardian of our rights) when communicating to Congress the late insufferable letter of Champagny indicating his majesty's unalterable will) with France the other belligerent the posture of our affairs does not correspond with the measures taken on the part of the United States to effect a favorable change."

But whether this is owing to accident to the failure of our despatches, or to the insolent pretensions of France our executive gives no intimation. Why? Because every man in the nation reads the speech of the President, while a comparatively small part will ever see the insulting letter of Mr. Champagny.

Such are the two extremes of Mr. Madison's political life; such was he in 1779; such we find him in 1809. Let us now see how the intermediate series has been filled up. It is immaterial to the present discussion to consider his union with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Jay in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and his subsequent desertion of the federal cause as soon as that constitution went into operation. It is only with regard to his opinions as to our foreign relations, that the history of Mr. Madison is important in the present discussion.

Upon the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and France, new and important duties and relations took place in the policy of the United States. General Washington resolved upon an impartial neutrality. The party to which Mr. Madison has from that moment attached his fortunes, condemned that neutrality. Mr. Madison was one of the most strenuous opposers of it, and he wrote a series of political speculations to render that measure unpopular. When our difficulties with Great Britain assumed a serious aspect, Mr. Madison was among the foremost to widen the breach, and to censure the steps adopted by Washington to restore a friendly intercourse between us and Great Britain. He brought forward in the house of representatives certain resolutions to defeat the principal objects of the president, and we owe to the eloquence of Mr. Ames, and to the vigorous stand which the inhabitants of Boston and of New England generally, made to Mr. Madison's propositions, the preservation of our country from the horrors of war, and the unexampled blessings which have flowed from the prudent and wise conduct of our illustrious president.

In this most critical period of our national affairs, we find Mr. Madison devoted to the policy of France, courting a contest with Great Britain, and ready to hazard our best interests for the sake of his personal prepossessions. What reason have we to expect, that a man who was in favor of an alliance with France in 1794, when we were so little able to engage in a contest with any nation should not at this moment entertain the same views when our own strength is so materially improved, and when his old, his long continued aversion to French, increased beyond example in their power, are upon the point of accomplishing their views of universal dominion?

Mr. Madison, thwarted in his project of embarking the United States in the contest in favor of France, quitted the government in disgust, not to retire as a private citizen to submit to measures which he could not control, but to fan the embers of civil dissension in his native state.

We next find him in the legislature of Virginia, opposing the measures of Mr. Adams, and as Chairman of a committee organizing the whole force of that proud and imperial state against the measures, the constitutional measures of Congress. In this conduct also we discern his foreign prepossessions. Our country was then threatened with a war with France. To avoid the dangers to which we were exposed by French emissaries, the Alien and Sedition laws were passed. The whole scope and object of those laws was to rid our nation of a set of spies with whom the intriguing policy of France fills every country she wishes to subdue. Mr. Madison true to his first prejudices opposed these laws though he well knew they were to operate only upon the public enemies of our country.

The success of the machinations of Mr. Madison and his party is too well known. The Gallick interest triumphed over the interests of the American people, and Mr.

Madison for the last eight years has been enjoying the fruits of 30 years most arduous labors.

The history of Mr. Jefferson's administration is one continued tissue of devotion to France and of hostility to Britain; perfectly indeed corresponding to the professions and to the means by which they acquired power, but as certainly destructive of the best interests of the United States as well as subversive of the honest principles of an impartial neutrality.

Is Mr. Madison accountable as secretary of state for this policy? Is he to be presumed a partaker in it?

Mr. Madison is a man independent in his circumstances. If he was not, no apology can be made for any man who would not only consent to hold an office under an administration which was pursuing measures opposed to his sentiments, but who would consent to be the immediate organ of such measures. Mr. Madison not content with his official duties, has volunteered in defence of the measures of Mr. Jefferson, and it will eventually appear that he was not the dupe or the obedient slave of Mr. Jefferson, but the principal instigator of those measures which without the slightest occasion have brought us to our present deplorable condition.

Such has been Mr. Madison. What he is we shall proceed to shew—but before I quit this subject, I must beg to be indulged in on one or two remarks.

The leaders in every democratic government, but more especially in our own, however they may appear to lead must in effect follow the popular impulse. It was said by some indiscreet persons, that Mr. Madison might count on the support of the federalists, and of a portion of his own party if he should adopt a truly honest and impartial policy. This is a mistake, and Mr. Madison knows better. The history of McKean and of Burr, and of Randolph, shews that there is no sort of compromise with democracy. They sacrifice without a struggle an old friend as they adopt a new one, like John Quincy Adams, or if I may be allowed to name him in the same line, William Gray. Democratic leaders must follow, not dictate the measures of their dependents.

This cannot be more fully exemplified than in the late arrangement with Mr. Erskine. Was it an honest one? Was it serious? Why then not praised by the democrats? Why a studied and costly silence? Why a continuation of the abuse against Great Britain? When known to be rejected, why such manifest delight? Why the appearance of triumph? Why the exultation as if the United States had gained a battle?

This subject I shall again recur to with more distinct application.

[To be continued.]

**Some Valuable Slaves,**

Belonging to the estate of Edward Carter, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at Hay-Market, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,

Administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Carter.

November 11—13. ec34t

**Alexandria Weaving Manufactory, TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that we, the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, (England) have, by the desire and aid of our friends, opened a WEAVING MANUFACTORY, on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward May, between the dwelling house of Thomas Swann, Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Prince-street—where we are ready to receive for weaving the various sorts of country spun cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by a steady, prompt attention to business, to merit the encouragement and approbation of our friends and the public. In order to give general satisfaction to our friends and employers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in bunks or branches, are more suitable than in balls.

Joab De Mane,  
Robert Hart,  
Henry Moon.

**305 Acres of Land for Sale.**

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terratt, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16.

216



# Daily Gazette.

17, JANUARY, 5.

Letter from General Wilkinson  
 of Congress, dated Natchez,  
 1809.

Indulgence offered me by the Ex-  
 ecutive myself at the seat of go-  
 vernment, should ge-  
 neral's arrival here be unseasona-  
 ble because I cannot move before  
 may enable me to devote on  
 a more complicated command  
 ment; and I must afterwards,  
 time, commit myself to the  
 season and my health both for-  
 saking the wilderness."

BOSTON, Dec. 25.

rumor.—Letters have been re-  
 ceived from Sweden to the 3d inst. A re-  
 port at Gottenburg, on the au-  
 thentic communications from Stockholm,  
 principal powers of the Baltic,  
 Sweden, Denmark and Prussia,  
 a determination to close that  
 the shipping of every other na-  
 tion the exception of the French.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.  
 The junta of Spain has declar-  
 ed war against Denmark. One of the rea-  
 sons for the refusal of the Danish govern-  
 ment to receive an ambassador.

Lord Chancellor.—That we have  
 a Chancellor, seems now to be reduc-  
 ed to such certainty, as that we have a  
 Bench. And while the Chancel-  
 lor Exchequer is amusing his follow-  
 ers with the prospect of growing  
 power, his Lordship, the High  
 Lord, is raving and fretting like a  
 child, because the people do not want  
 my Lord, (for I now address his  
 Lordship) I am exceedingly apprehensive  
 that he has not conceived your pre-  
 sence with all that sagacity with  
 which your ill-shapen measures have  
 been received—though true, they have ge-  
 nerated abortions. Witness, my  
 Lord's suspension of the habeas corpus  
 bill—your enforcing bill—  
 your intercourse—evidently the pro-  
 duction of an overheated imagination.

Your Lordship is certainly entitled to  
 praise for your sagacity; at the same  
 time your most ardent friends (and I con-  
 sider myself to be among the number) must  
 regret that while we commend you  
 for great sagacity, we do it with much  
 regret at the expense of the goodness  
 of heart—but as an honorable gentle-  
 man discovered, and expressed it in  
 the words "truth is truth," and "great is  
 the master stroke of policy in you, in  
 making a puppet of your own, high in office  
 in exclusion of a man whom you  
 would be a little too unbending  
 to your Lordship. Perhaps his knowledge  
 of your finances; of diploma-  
 cy; of being able to discern a rogue  
 from an honest man; a wise man from a  
 mad measure of true policy from a  
 which would ultimately bring the  
 into that state which your Lordship  
 justly longs for, and for several years  
 fought with such ardor, was the cause  
 of great anxiety upon that occasion.  
 Your Lordship rather chose to prefer a man  
 you well knew, that by pulling a  
 puppet you could make dance like a puppet;  
 now an arm; and now altoge-  
 therly might require; than a man  
 understanding than yourself, and  
 operated upon and directed ac-  
 cording to your Lordship's sovereign will  
 and pleasure. That a man of this descrip-  
 tion could be neglected or overlooked, or  
 passed over; and one of the contra-  
 dictions should be recommended, and

as it were forced into office by your Lord-  
 ship is not very astonishing to all those well  
 acquainted with your Lordship's peculiar  
 turn of mind. Your Lordship now declares  
 openly for war, and by so doing have chang-  
 ed your ground; not that there is any dif-  
 ference in the tendency of your measures  
 for several years past; but what you could  
 not bring about covertly, you now attempt  
 openly. It must be confessed you have man-  
 y, very many! pliant friends; and who  
 in public, in action approve, what in private  
 they condemn; and excuse themselves by  
 saying "they are sorry the thing was bro't  
 forward, but seeing it was, it must be sup-  
 ported." And it is seriously apprehended  
 that some of your dear friends, while they  
 are compelled to run down the gutter, as it  
 were; and stand god father for your batt-  
 ling, wish both you and the child were in  
 close hug with "Old Nick."

As your Lordship has determined on war  
 it might be as well to set down and "count  
 the cost." Perhaps your Lordship has cal-  
 culated more wisely, by referring that sub-  
 ject to the first Lord of the treasury, who  
 has very sagaciously laid down this axiom,  
 "that a man can never want money while  
 he is able to borrow." And the aphorism  
 of the immortal poet concerning that dead-  
 ly disease—"the horrid consumption of the  
 purse—borrowing lingers and lingers it out  
 but the disease is incurable"—is laid by as  
 it were upon a dusty shelf, with that rub-  
 bish and lumber, as your followers are  
 pleased to call treaties upon the law of na-  
 tions—doubtless for the best reason in the  
 world—because they do not understand  
 them. It will readily be confessed by all  
 your Lordship's friends, that there is more  
 good sense in this axiom of the Chancellor  
 of the exchequer, than in the whole of the  
 treasurer's report. There is, however, one  
 reflection which seems rather otherwise—  
 namely, how is the capacity of borrowing  
 to continue (what is credit) when the means  
 of refunding are not apparent? I will tell  
 you my Lord, the only answer which can,  
 or is in any way requisite to be given, is  
 this—that of all funds the worst fund is re-  
 fund; and when you borrow (especially  
 for the purpose of carrying on war) never  
 think of this disgraceful fund.

Now "I am up," my Lord, permit me  
 to tell you, I shall say no more to you at  
 this time.

I sincerely hope that whoever may read  
 this address to his Lordship, will not think  
 I have dealt too freely with the high chan-  
 cellor. It will be perceived that I am truly  
 his friend, and that I much admire him  
 for his honesty, intelligence, patriotism,  
 and universal benevolence; qualities which  
 he is known eminently to possess. What  
 greater evidence can we have of these facts  
 than his ardent desire for war? First his  
 wisdom—the war can be carried on with-  
 out what is vulgarly called the sinews of  
 war—money—His benevolence—in setting  
 our people to cut the throats of our fellow-  
 men, and whose friendship and custom we  
 stand in need—not to mention letting in  
 the savages to massacre our citizens on our  
 defenceless frontiers. His patriotism in  
 placing our country in this forlorn situation,  
 in which we should be obliged to seek alli-  
 ance and friendship with him, whose uni-  
 versal philanthropy is such, that he is de-  
 termined no nation or country shall escape  
 his embraces. And lastly, his honesty in  
 affirming that all his actions spring from  
 the pure love he bears his country—a self  
 evident proposition.

A true friend to the Spirit of '76.

[Wash. Spirit of '76.

House of Representatives of the U. States,  
 FRIDAY, December 29.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the  
 circumstance attending the occurrences  
 alluded to in the letter of Mr. L. A. Coles  
 to the Speaker of the House,

REPORT,

That according to order they have taken  
 into consideration the subject referred to  
 them; that in making the proposed enquiry

they have taken the depositions of the ho-  
 norable James Turner, a Senator of the U.  
 States, and of Mr. Samuel Sprigg, which  
 depositions they beg leave to report to the  
 house.

From these depositions it was established  
 to the satisfactory belief of your committee,  
 that Mr. L. A. Coles, without any imme-  
 diate previous altercation or provocation,  
 did assault and strike a member of this  
 house, within the walls of the north wing  
 of the Capitol; that this act was done on  
 Monday the 27th ult. about one o'clock,  
 P. M. and after this house had adjourned  
 over to the following day.

That from the assertions of Mr. Coles  
 and from the actual admission of the mem-  
 ber assaulted, your committee were satis-  
 fied that the provocation or supposed pro-  
 vocation which occasioned the attack, did  
 not arise from any thing said or done by the  
 member of this house in the fulfilment of  
 his duties as a representative in the Con-  
 gress of the United States.

Your Committee are of opinion that this  
 latter circumstance may be received in ex-  
 tenuation, but cannot be admitted in justifi-  
 cation of the act done by Mr. Coles.—And  
 from all the circumstances of the case they  
 are of opinion that the said assault and vio-  
 lence offered to the member was a breach of  
 the privileges of this house.

Your committee further report, that they  
 have considered the letter of Mr. Coles to  
 the Speaker of this house, together with  
 another letter from Mr. Coles addressed to  
 the chairman of your committee (which  
 they also beg leave to report to the house)  
 that these two letters, in the opinion of your  
 committee do contain acknowledgements  
 and apologies on the occasion which ought  
 to be admitted as satisfactory to the house.  
 They therefore recommend the following  
 resolution.

Resolved, That any further proceeding  
 in the above case is unnecessary.

To the hon. John Taylor, Chairman of the  
 Committee, &c. &c.

SIR,

Understanding that the declaration which  
 I had the honor this morning to make be-  
 fore the committee, will be more accepta-  
 ble if put in the written form, I hasten to  
 comply with what I believe to be their wish,  
 in tendering through them, to the house of  
 representatives, the renewed assurance  
 that if I could have supposed that the  
 circumstance alluded to in my letter to the  
 Speaker, would have been construed into a  
 breach of the privilege of the house, it  
 would not have occurred at the time and in  
 the place where it unfortunately happen-  
 ed.

With sentiments of great respect,  
 I am, your obedient humble servant,  
 I. A. COLES.

Dec. 28, 1809.  
 The honorable John Taylor, &c.  
 Ordered to lie on the table.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 3.  
 [CONCLUDED.]

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

After Mr. Newton sat down, Mr. Stan-  
 ley rose, and in an able and eloquent speech  
 reprobated the resolutions. He declared  
 that he did not like the proceedings of the  
 administration in the affair of the dismissal  
 of Mr. Jackson. He could not find the  
 insult said to be given to Secretary Smith;  
 but if it had been found, he thought it im-  
 proper and impolitic for this house to no-  
 tice it; and if it were necessary to notice  
 it, he was of opinion that the notice taken  
 of it in the resolutions was improper: He  
 likewise stated that if Mr. Jackson had in-  
 sulted Mr. Smith, yet he thought his apol-  
 ogy by Mr. Oakley, was sufficient, and  
 ought to have been received.

Mr. Findley spoke a few words in favor  
 of the resolutions, which we could not dis-  
 tinctly understand.

Mr. Gardenier moved to postpone the  
 further consideration of the resolutions to  
 the 3d Monday in February next. Lost  
 —ayes 40—noes 73.

A question for adjournment was taken  
 by ayes and noes, and lost. Ayes 30—  
 noes 82.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Taggart rose to speak  
 in favor of the resolutions.

After Mr. Taggart had spoken a few  
 minutes a motion for adjournment was  
 made and lost.

Several motions for adjournment were  
 made on account of a want of a quorum  
 within the walls. The questions for ad-  
 journment were all lost.

Mr. Gardenier rose after Mr. Taggart,  
 and in an eloquent argumentative and wit-  
 ty speech of nearly six hours, opposed the  
 resolutions.

Several other gentlemen spoke on the  
 subject, and the final question on the pas-  
 sage of the resolutions was taken and car-  
 ried at 5 o'clock in the morning, ayes 73,  
 noes 41. At half past five the house ad-  
 journed until Friday morning.

DIED on Wednesday morning the 3d  
 inst. after a long and painful illness, in the  
 66th year of his age, John Late, Esq.—  
 The friends and acquaintances of the de-  
 ceased are respectfully invited to attend his  
 funeral from his late dwelling, this day, be-  
 tween the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

## FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, between 11 and 13  
 years of age. Apply to the Printer.  
 January 5. 60

## Breast-Pin lost.

LOST, on Tuesday last, a large OVAL  
 BREAST-PIN, with hair in it, and the ini-  
 tials I M S S on the back. The finder will  
 be liberally rewarded on leaving it with the  
 Printer.  
 January 5. 3t

## For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent four  
 ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side of  
 Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick  
 streets.

R. Mcss.

January 5. 2aw6w

## NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE is du-  
 ly authorised by us to receive any money due  
 to our late firm.

John Horner, sen.  
 Lewis Piles.

January 5. 3t

## LEWIS PILLS

Respectfully informs the public that he has  
 commenced the BLACKSMITH'S BUSI-  
 NESS on his own account, on Washing-  
 ton street, opposite the Methodist meeting-  
 house, where he is prepared and will be hap-  
 py to execute the orders of such as may fa-  
 vor him with their custom in the best man-  
 ner and on the cheapest terms.

John Errenshaw

carries on at the same place the WHEEL-  
 RIGHT BUSINESS in the best manner—  
 he has on hand a quantity of seasoned timber  
 and is prepared to execute orders with faith-  
 fulness and promptitude.

January 5. 60t

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Alexandria, a young  
 MILCH COW between three and four  
 years of age. She is a deep red, except a  
 line from her shoulders to the end of her tail;  
 she has a fair countenance, white horns and  
 slim; likewise short legged, white feet, &c.  
 The mark on her ears is thought to be a drop  
 off her right, and a bit from underneath—  
 the left a swallow's tail and a bit from  
 the same. Whoever will deliver said Cow to  
 me shall be entitled to the above reward.

Jonathan Field.

January 5. 3t

## FRESH FURS.

FOX, Bear and Jennett Muffs and Tip-  
 pets, are just received and for sale.  
 Also, 40 bbls. excellent Cider, by the bbls  
 E. GILMAN.

Jan. 1. 6038

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of  
 trust to him from WILLIAM HODG-  
 SON, dated on the 26th day of November,  
 in the year 1808, for the purpose of securing  
 John Hopkins, on the 6th day of February  
 next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock  
 of that day—if the day is not a fair one, then  
 on the first fair day thereafter and at the same  
 hour will proceed to sell for ready money,  
 at public auction, to the highest bidder, on  
 the premises,

## The Fee-simple Estate

In the following Property, to wit:  
 About five acres and ten poles of ground  
 with the houses thereon, situate in the coun-  
 ty of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town  
 of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side  
 of Bellview, the residence of Mr. Hodgson,  
 which five acres and ten poles are now in the  
 possession of Mr. Hodgson.

Edmund L. Lee, Trustee.

January 3. 603t

## For Rent or Sale.

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.  
 THAT Bake House and Dwelling House  
 situate at the corner of Water and Orange  
 streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Andrew  
 Jamieson. Possession may be had the first  
 day of January next.

John Dunlop.



**Orphans' Court,**  
*Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.*  
Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

**Alex. Moore, Register.**

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

**Robert Randolph,**

*Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.*

**For Rent or Sale,**

**A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.**

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

**John Dundas.**

November 17.

dhw&cof

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808, by the late Robert T. Hooc, Esq. in trust for certain purposes hereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following valuable Property, viz.

**One Lot of Ground in the** said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

**One other Lot, situated on** Water street, between Prince and Duke streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it. The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

**One Moiety of the Property** on which the said R. T. Hooc lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

**The undivided Moiety of a** House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and a half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shown at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

*A. I. S. O.*

**Charles Simms,**  
**Thomas Swann,**  
**R. Harrison.**

Nov. '30

**Orphans' Court,**

*Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.*

Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

**Alex. Moore, Register.**

**This is to give Notice,**

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1809.

**Wm. Harper, Adm'r.**

*Of Joseph Harper.*

**For Sale,**

*The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.*

**A TRACT OF LAND,**

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffalo Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

**Another tract, called Hollis's** Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country. It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court,

**Another tract containing 992** acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

**Seven other tracts containing** 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles, of the Ohio, between the two Kanawha's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patent by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

**Five full & complete Shares** in the Dismal Swamp Company.

**Upwards of 16,000 acres of** Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

**John Hopkins.**

July 27.

2aw6m

**Just Received**

**And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Book-** seller, King street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.  
Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.  
Complete Farrier (new edition.)  
Misset's Magazine—2 vols.

Porteus's Lectures on St. Matthew.  
Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.  
Cowper's Poems and Task—separate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World.  
37 and half cents.

December 7.

cof

**Public Sale.**

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. William Hodgson, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left bank of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

**Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.**

Nov. 27.

**Thomas P. de Valangin,**

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the stand lately occupied by Mr. Samuel McClaud on King street, and continues to offer for sale, a handsome assortment of LIQUORS and GROCERIES on the lowest terms for cash, viz.

Imperial  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson, } TEAS of the latest im-  
Hyson Skin, } portation.  
Souchong &  
Bohea

First and second quality New Orleans  
and West India Sugars.

Madeira,  
Lisbon, } WINES.  
Malaga and  
Old Port in bottles,  
Hollands' and country Gin.

Cognac, Bourdeaux, Peach and Apple  
Brandy.

Best Jamaica, Antigua, and New Eng-  
land Rum.

Whiskey in barrels and by retail.  
Cherry Brandy.

Spanish Cigars of a very superior quality.  
Green and white coffee, chocolate, mace,

cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, pep-  
per, rice and ground ginger, rice, pearl and  
common barley, arracotto, madder, indigo,

copperas, alum, brimstone, saltpetre, starch  
fig blue, white and brown soap, mould and  
dip candles, gunpowder, shot, flints, first,  
second and third quality smoking tobacco,

James river and small twist tobacco, Mac-  
cabau, rappee and Scotch snuff, best Flo-  
rence oil in flasks.

Has a.s.o on hand,  
A few superior quality Goshen Cheese.

December 12. 3aw4w

**Marine Insurance Company**  
of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1809.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday, the 15th day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

**J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.**

2aw15thJan

Mr. Davis, of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week till the 15th of January.

**Public Sale.**

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to William Wilson, surviving administrator of Cumberland Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin Botte, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his father William Bailey—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

**Thomas Harrison, jun.**

**R. I. Taylor.**

December 8.

cofs

**TO BE RENTED,**

*For one or more years,*

THAT valuable property commonly called Jones's Point, now occupied by Josiah Browning—Also, the Marsh and Hills adjacent. The terms will be made known by Dr. Stephen Cooke, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

The subscriber having been informed that Josiah Browning has committed various depredations on the point, that he has sold the stone which surrounds it, and the soil itself, gives notice to those who have been engaged in this honorable traffic, that a repetition of it will inevitably subject them to the penalties of the law.

**John R. Cooke.**

December 16.

43th Jan

**GRAND LOTTERY,**

*Three Prizes of 25,000 Dollars.*

**STATE OF NEW-YORK,**  
**Union College Lottery, No. 1**

**MANAGERS.**

William W. Gilbert, Isaac Denman  
Benjamin Dewitt, AND  
George Merchant, Stephen Thorne  
S. C. H. E. M. E.

3 Prizes of

\$25,000 is 274

10,000

5,000

4 250 Tickets each, 7,000

2,000

1,000

500

200

100

50

20

10

10,924 Prizes,

24,076 Blanks,

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is

Less than 2 1/2 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

**OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.**

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$100

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets for

No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive

1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from 251 to 500, inclusive

1st do. 25th do. 550 do. from 501 to 750, inclusive

1st do. 30th do. 250 do. from 751 to 1,000, inclusive

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday

April next, and will continue to draw 6

Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery and the difference paid in cash. Cash also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing, and in the like manner with tickets for 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; that a person with one ticket may draw a Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the proper of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be 11,175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 501 to 750, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 751 to 1,000, inclusive. Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

**HATS FOR SALE.**

**JUST RECEIVED BY**

**Faxon, Metcalf & Co.**

2 cases gentlemen and youths hats, various qualities, among which are a few tent silk, black and drab.

**ALSO ON HAND,**

A few chests young Hyson Tea, of superior quality.

Muscovado Sugars in hogheads and barrels.

Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Sheathing do.

Liverpool Salt, and

A few tons European Coals.

Also a general assortment of

January 2. colw

**Bank of Alexandria.**

*January 1, 1810.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be paid to them on Thursday the 4th inst. By order of the President and Directors.

**Gurden Chapen, Cashier.**

January 2.

colw